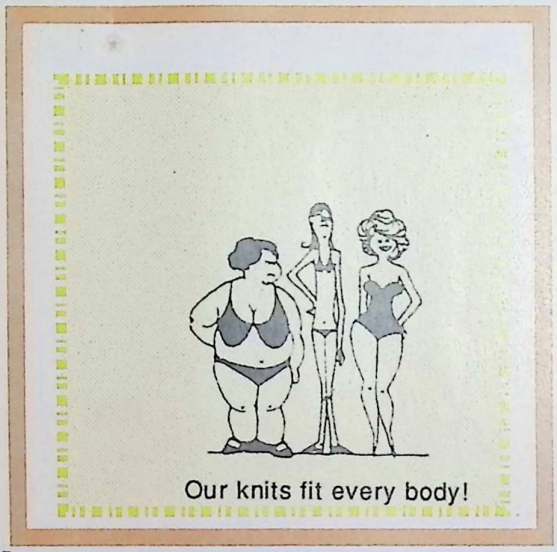
# Pat's Patterns

## February, 1991

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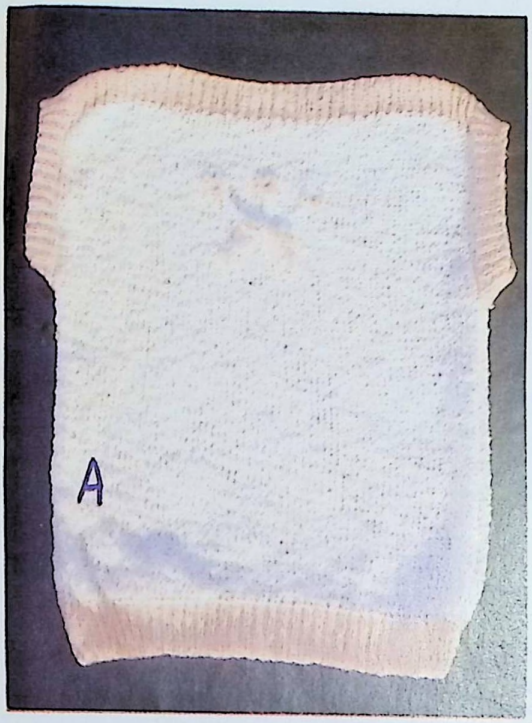

A

C

D

E

B

F

## A Chat with Pat

Today is Saturday, January 12. I allowed myself the luxury of sleeping in - fantastic! As soon as I got up I changed the bedding and did a huge load of laundry. Our younger "daughter" was hard at work doing her share of the housework as she listened and stole glances at MTV. After breakfast Carl and I did the grocery shopping for the week, then grabbed a bite of lunch. Now the elder "daughter" is doing her chores, Carl has taken the younger girl to a movie matinee and will run some of his errands while she and her boyfriend watch the show, and I am just beginning this issue. I enjoy listening to country music as I work. I just finished hearing the best of The Judds and now am being entertained by K.T. Oslin. Either Ronnie Milsap or Garth Brooks will be next on the repertoire.

I will probably spend most of the day at my computer. When Carl gets home he will add a couple of needed electrical circuits in the girls' room. Dinner tonight will probably consist of grilled cheese sandwiches, tomato soup, a salad, and pudding - kind of typical easy-to-prepare Saturday evening fare. There's a spooky movie on TV tonight which we will most likely all watch. Is your Saturday spent pretty much like this?

Our Sundays usually consist of sleeping in a bit longer than on a week day. Then we each put on our best "bib and tucker" and attend church services. After church it's a quick lunch because we are all famished! Sunday afternoon sometimes finds us on the road, traveling to visit relatives or perhaps alternating watching TV and napping to TV. But often Sunday afternoons must be spent at the computer in my case, and in the print shop in Carl's case. Does your Sunday compare with ours in any respect?

Turning to more serious matters, when I chatted with Lois Blystone a few days ago she told me that Sylvia Stewart was in a bad auto accident which resulted in her car being rolled over and totaled and she suffered a broken wrist (her right one, naturally) which will take eight weeks to heal. Poor Sylvia! I'll have to give her a call in a day or two and commiserate with her and Carl and I will have to go visit her on the first snowless, iceless day we get.

Since Christmas day much of my free time at home has been spent knitting. I've been having so much fun that it was hard to stop and compose this issue! In approximately three weeks I have designed and knitted four skirts, one dress, and seven pullovers. One of the pullovers is for our large, younger son, but most of the things are for the girls. You will be seeing many of the things in future issues of this magazine.

I find that I have to live in a house for awhile until the traffic patterns are learned. When we moved here I had my computer and printers set up in a little room at the side entry of the house. However, that is the entrance that is in constant use and when I worked at the computer I had to suffer many interruptions. As a result I used one day last week to move everything related to the computer into my knitting room. The day after the moving we had an all-day trip to pick up the girls' eyeglasses plus a family visit. Unfortunately for me, I left the knitting room door open while we were away.

Why "unfortunately"? Nosey, our cat, can't stand to hear the telephone ring, and to get even she chews through the telephone's curl cord. I'll bet we have replaced at least a dozen cords! Right now the wall phone doesn't have a cord and we use the remote phone which does not have a cord. Well, to get to the point of this story, apparently the telephone rang while we were away and perhaps Nosey just happened to be in my knitting room. At any rate the day after our trip I found the curl cord for my Passap E-6000 computerized knitting machine completely chewed into two sections! It's going to cost me about $60 to replace it! Lucky me, Carl spliced all six of the wires in the cord so I can use it until my replacement comes.

Nosey is still alive and up to her usual tricks, although my inclination was to strangle her or take her to the pound. I make constant checks to be sure that both doors to the knitting room are closed, but for good measure I am keeping the curl cord wrapped securely in a towel so that she can't easily get to it!

Hey! A great issue again, with something for everyone. Try to find time to knit and please keep recommending *Pat's Patterns* to your machine knitting friends. . .

And let's all pray for peace!

*Pat*

## Styles of Writing

**Patricia Wetzel**

As a rule I have nearly always rewritten all of the writers' patterns, putting the instructions in **my** words. However, each writer has her own style of writing and perhaps I have misled you into thinking that everyone writes the same! Effective with this issue I will attempt to use each writer's writing style. If you have any difficulty understanding any writer's directions, please write to her and let her know exactly how her pattern instructions should be changed so they are easier **for you** to read and follow. If you find any information enclosed within brackets: [ ] that will be my attempt at clarification, which may or may not actually be needed.

## Basic Boat Neck Unisex Vest for Children

**Temple Mountain Knits**

**Yarn:** any sport weight yarn to get the gauge
**Gauge:** 7.75 stitches and 10.5 rows = 1"
**Tension:** try tension 8 or 9 for the main knitting; tension 6 or 7 for the ribbing, with the ribber set one number smaller than the main bed
**Photograph:** see "E" on page 2; use your own imagination to decorate the sweater with stripes and/or fairisle designs, using the photo as a guide for inspiration

**Note:** The knitting instructions follow with blanks for you to fill in with the specific "how-to" for the size you want to knit (found in the size/stitch chart).

### FRONT AND BACK

Cast on by "E" wrap method ____ stitches. Put on the ribber carriage but do not raise the ribber bed. Using main tension knit one row to the left.

Change tension to ribbing tension. Pull up the ribber bed and transfer every third stitch to the ribber bed with the double eyed needle. Hand ribber weights. Knit ____ rows in ribbing. Transfer stitches to main bed. Drop ribber bed. Change carriage.

Change to main tension. RC000. Knit to underarm row ____.

Cast off 6 stitches (all sizes) on each side then, using the three-prong tool, decrease 2 stitches on each side every 4 rows 5 times.

Knit to row ____ and do marking row. To do marking row put carriage to slip and pull every other stitch to "D" position for one row. [On Brother machines push in the part buttons and pull the designated needles to "E" position.]

Knit to row ____.

Take off shoulder stitches ____ each side on waste.

To work neck over remaining center stitches:
MT-4 knit one row
MT-3 knit 3 rows
MT-2 knit 3 rows
MT-1 knit 3 rows
MT knit 2 rows.

Hang a hem from the marked row.

**At the same time** increase one stitch each side full fashioned every other row. [The above neck instructions are for a facing.]

### ARM BANDS

With the carriage on the left and with the needles in "D" position, hang one shoulder of the back piece with the right side facing you on the machine. Hang the corresponding front shoulder on the same needles with the wrong side facing you. With back stitches behing the latches and front stitches in the hooks, carefully push needles back to knit position so the stitches knit together. Use needle pusher so all

(123, 131) sts., wrong side facing. Knit 18 r @ T-3, 1 row @ T-6 with ravel also, 18 r @ T-3. Hang a hem.

Rehang pleated section 1st, wrong side facing, doubling up on the sts. to form a 7 st. pleat from the 1st group of 14 sts. taken off on w/y, then a 6 st. pleat, then a 4 st. pleat. Rehang the rest of the panel to fit over 85 (92, 98) sts. Then starting at the side seam edge of the pleated section hang the 2nd panel on top over 114 (123, 131) sts. as above. Some needles will have 3 loops on them. Knit a band as above.

If you just want to make the skirt, don't put the ravel cord in at the top of the waist band. Measure 26 (28, 30)" of elastic and pull through the waist band. Seam side seams. Crochet an edge of your choice along the side pleated section and all around the hem. I placed a knit covered button on the waistband to emphasize the overskirt. I also steamed this garment.

**TOP**

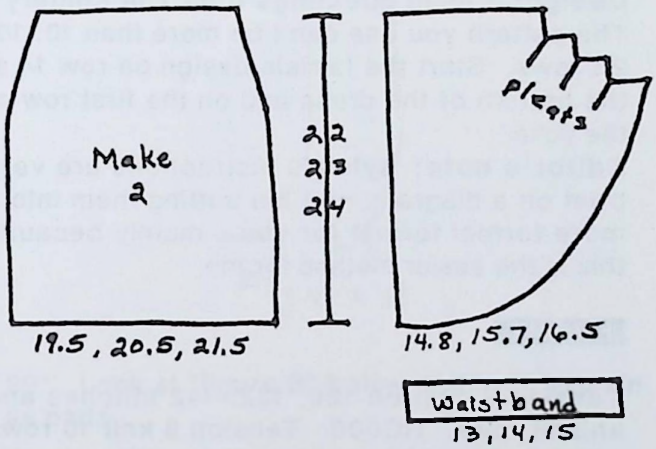
**Back:** Hang up to fit over 130 (140, 150) sts. Knit even to row 70 (82, 94). Inc. 1 st., eor, 20 x's on both sides. Place marker at row 108 (120, 132) for armhole edge. @ row 184 (196, 210) short row for the neck shaping. Take the center 70 st. & 1 shoulder to hold. Then 2 s eor 2 x, then 1 s eor 1 x. Take 45 (50, 55) shoulder sts. off onto w/y & ravel. Repeat for other side. Take the center 80 sts off for the neck.

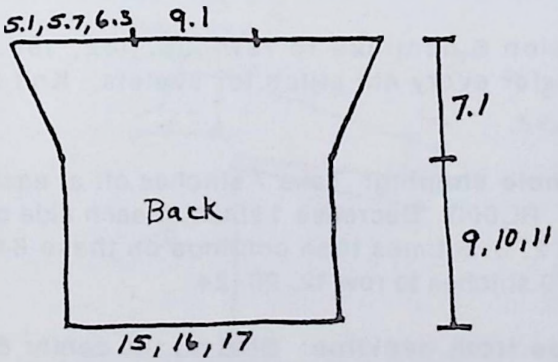
**Front:** Hang up to fit over 116 (124, 133) sts. leaving 2" at the top of the waistband by one side seam alone. By the edge of the 2" space, short row 1 st. eor, to the end. Remember to inc. 1 st, eor, 20 x's for the cap sleeve, place the marker @ row 108 (120, 132) for the armhole while you continue the front V shaping. Take the shoulder sts off on w/y and ravel @ row 192 (j204, 218).

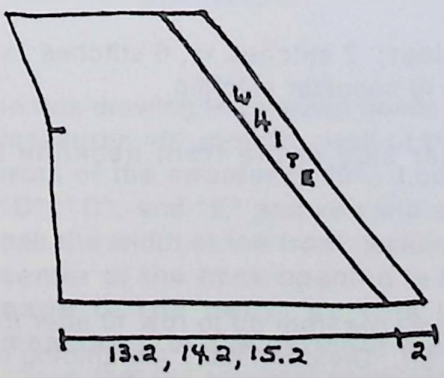
Knit 1 row across the sts. in hold with scarlet y arn. Change to white and knti 12 r @ T-3, 12 r @ T-2, 1 r @ T-6, then 12 r @ T-2, and 12 r @ T-3. Hang a hem.

Hang from the front waistband again only reverse the shaping so you'll have a cross over front top. Hand the shl;d sts. from the outside edge to the neck, stretching the white band to fit, right sides together. B/O. Attach the bottom of the white edge to the waistband and remove the ravel cord.

Hang the sleeve edge over 125 sts. wrong side facing and knit 12 r @ T-3, 1 r @ T-6, 12 r @ T-3. Hang a hem. Repeat for other sleeve. Crochet around the back neck, seam the side seams, steam and you are done.



# Baby Dress with Ducks

Sylvia Stewart

**Yarn:** sport yarn
**Tension:** 8
**Gauge:** 7.25 stitches and 10.25 rows = 1"
**sizes:** 6 months, 2, 4
**Photograph:** "D" on page 2
**Design:** I used ducklings from The Knittery. The pattern you use can't be more than 10, 18, 22 rows. Start the fairisle design on row 14 at the bottom of the dress and on the first row of the yoke.
**Editor's note:** sylvia's instructions are very brief on a diagram, so I am putting them into a more formal format for you - mainly because this is the easier method for me

## FRONT

Tension 7 cast on 120, 132, 142 stitches and knit 10 rows. RC000. Tension 8 knit 10 rows and hang a hem from the case on edge.

Tension 8 continue to row 108, 142, 156. Transfer every 4th stitch for eyelets. Knit 2 rows.

**Armhole shaping:** Take 7 stitches off at each side. RC000. Decrease 1 stitch at each side of EOR 2, 3, 5 times then continue on these 64, 66, 70 stitches to row 12, 20, 24.

**Shape front neckline:** Bind off the center 6, 10, 12 stitches then decrease 1 stitch EOR 10 times, then 2 rows even. RC shows 34, 42, 46.

**Shape shoulder:** 7 stitches 1x, 6 stitches 2x. Scrap off the 19 shoulder stitches.

Knit the other side of the front neckline to correspond.

## BACK

Knit the same as the front up to row 10 after the armhole bind off. Divide in half. Continuing on one half at row 34, 42, 46 bind off the 13, 15, 16 back neck stitches then shape the shoulder and scrap off the 19 shoulder stitches.

Knit the other side to correspond.

## SLEEVES

Pick up 48, 58, 66 stitches. Put the center 30 in HP and add 3 stitches every row till all are in work position.

RC000. Knit 30, 36, 42 rows. Decrease 10 stitches across and, using contrast color as used for the fairisle design, knit 12 rows. Hang a hem. Bind off and insert elastic.

## COLLAR

Using the chosen contrast color cast on 44, 50, 52 stitches and knit 10 rows. Put 1 stitch in HP beside the carriage every row 14 times. Reverse the shaping, returning needles to work position. Knit 10 rows. Hang a hem and join to half of the neck edge.

Knit and attach another collar.

## FINISHING

Sew all seams. Knit or crochet a cord and thread through the eyelets at the yoke. Add tassels to the ends of the cord. Add a fastener of some sort to the back placket.

# Sleeves

Patricia Wetzel

Over the past several months we have added several new subscribers. More than one of you have written or telephoned to ask me why the small size sweaters have longer sleeves than the larger size sweaters - obviously you think the larger sizes should have longer sleeves. I have explained this before, so if you are an "old" subscriber who understands sleeve length, you have my permission to skip this article. Everyone else: **please** read and try to comprehend.

When I started charting my own sweater patterns, all the talented people who taught how to take measurements agreed more-or-less on the way to take a sleeve measurement. Mostly they suggested that you put one end of a tape measure at the armpit then take note of the number of inches from that point to the wrist bone. This is the length of the sleeve seam. For me, this measurement is 18".

If I knitted a close-fitting sweater my sleeves were the right length. If I knitted a loose sweater my sleeves were too long. If I knitted a dropped shoulder sweater my sleeves were entirely too long! If I chose to knit a sweater with narrow shoulders for a puff sleeve style, the sleeves were much too short.

From all of my misadventures I concluded that the information about measuring sleeve length was **wrong**. This forced me to think through the problem, and when I did I easily figured out the **only** way to correctly measure one's sleeve length. With this true information it is possible to always knit a garment with sleeves the length that is wanted and needed.

We must measure our body from the bone at the nape of the neck, over the top of the shoulder, over a slightly bent elbow, to the wrist bone. This measurement is the **sleeve length.** See "figure A" at the top of the next column. This measurement does not change after we have finished growing. If our sleeve measurement is 29", then all parts of each side of a garment - from the center of the neckline to the bottom of the long sleeve's ribbing - must total

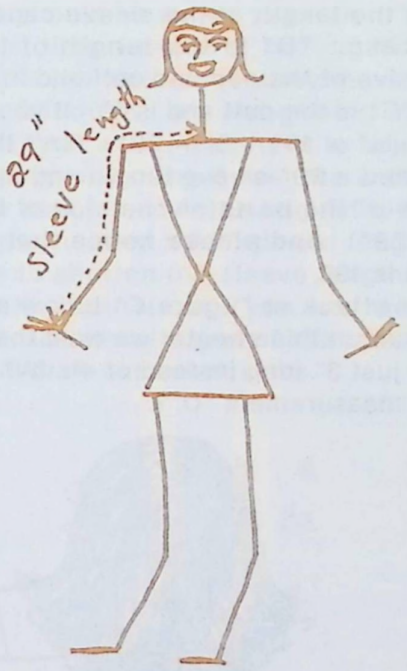


Figure A

29". Look at "figure B" below and I will explain its parts.

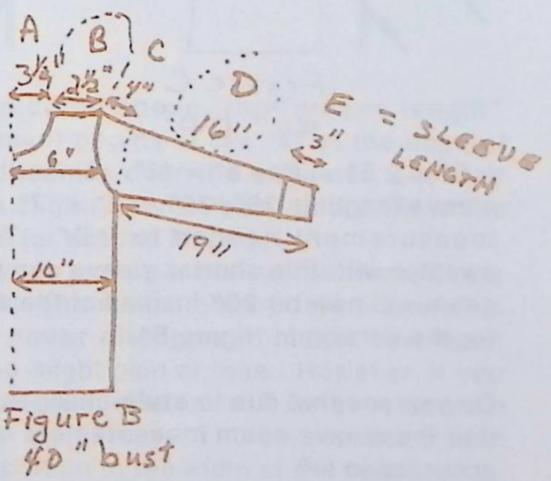


Figure B
40" bust

In this drawing the person needs a sweater that measures 40" around. Half of the width of the front of the sweater is 10". Look at "A", "B", "C". "D", and "E" and you will see that "A" is half the width of the front neckline - 3.5". **The center of the neck opening is located at the nape of the neck, so this is where the measuring of the garment must begin.** "B" shows that the shoulder seam will be 2.5" wide.

"C" is the length of the sleeve cap and is 4" in this case. "D" is the length of the sleeve, exclusive of the cap and cuff and in this case is 16". "E" is the cuff and is 3". If you add 3.5" + 2.5" + 4" + 16" + 3" = 29". Isn't that great?! We need a 29" sleeve length and the measurements of the parts of one side of the sweater total 29". And please notice that the **sleeve seam** is 19".

Now look at "figure C" below and you will see that on this sweater we want the sleeve cap to be just 3" long instead of 4". What does this do to measurement "D"?

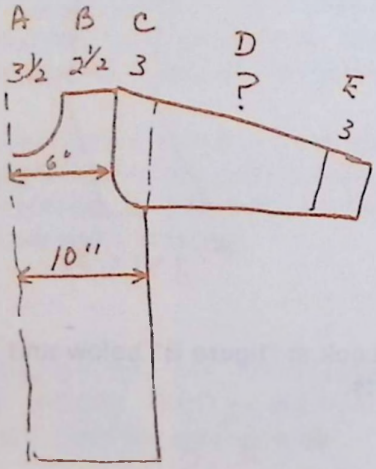



Figure C
40" bust

3.5" + 2.5" + 3" + 3" = 12". Since the desired sleeve length is 29", 29" - 12" = 17". 17" is the measurement needed for "D". To make a sweater with this shorter sleeve cap the sleeve seam will now be 20" instead of the 19" needed for the version in "figure B".

Do you see that due to style changes, one can't use the sleeve seam measurement and expect accuracy in fit?

Now, let's imagine that our lady has gained a lot of weight (I can identify with that!). She now has a 48" bust instead of 40". More than likely her sleeve length will remain at 29" or very close to it. But what must changes must be made when knitting her new pullovers?

We will compare "figure B", which is her original diagram, with "figure D", which is her current measurement diagram.

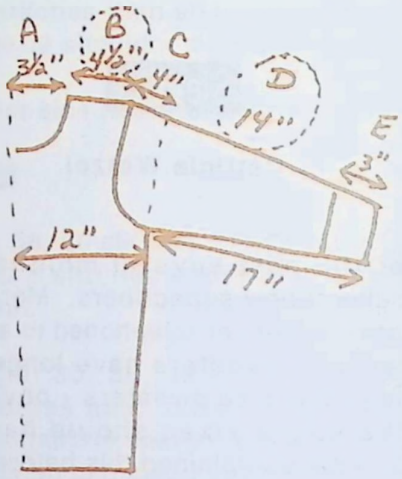
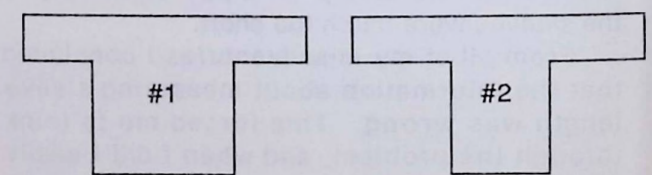



Figure D
48" bust

Now our chubbier lady still needs 3.5" for "A". Notice that the shoulder width has become wider so "B" is now 4.5". She likes a 4" cap which is "C", and prefers to keep the 3" cuff for "E". Now, though, the "D" measurement is just 14" instead of the former 16"! And her sleeve **seam** used to be 19", but now it is just 17".

**Did her arms shrink?** Hardly! It's just that as more of the sleeve length measurement is used up in the body, less of the sleeve length will be available for the actual length of the sleeve seam. Muy very simplified drawings below should strengthen what I have stated above.




Since the top line is the same on each sweater, the sleeves of #1 are significantly shorter than the sleeves of #2. This is due to the fact that the body of sweater #1 is much wider than the body of #2.

Most knitwear designers still use the "armpit to wrist" method of charting the sleeve seams. Now that you have measured (haven't you?) and know what your actual sleeve length is, you shoud never again have to be satisfied with improper sleeve length. You will have to pick

out how to get the right sleeve length, though. **Those times that you need to make changes to another person's calculated knitting instructions, you must be able to think logically and do some simple math - either on your own or by means of a calculator.**

Let's look at an imaginary pattern for a dropped shoulder sweater that uses 8 stitches and 12 rows per inch. Let's also pretend that your sleeve length is longer than average: 32". Referring back to figure B, you are going to have to pick apart the pattern in order to determine the **inch measurements** of parts A, B, C, D, and E so that you will know how much adjustment you must make to part D.

If the total number of back neck stitches is 40, then "A" is half of that or 20 stitches. 20 stitches divided by the stitch gauge of 8 per inch means that "A" = 2.5".

And let's suppose that the instructions say that 60 stitches are used for each shoulder. "B", then, is 60 divided by 8 stitches per inch = 7.5".

The sleeve instructions say (after picking up stitches) to knit a total of 192 rows. There is **no sleeve cap** so this is part "D". 192 rows divided by 12 rows per inch = 16".

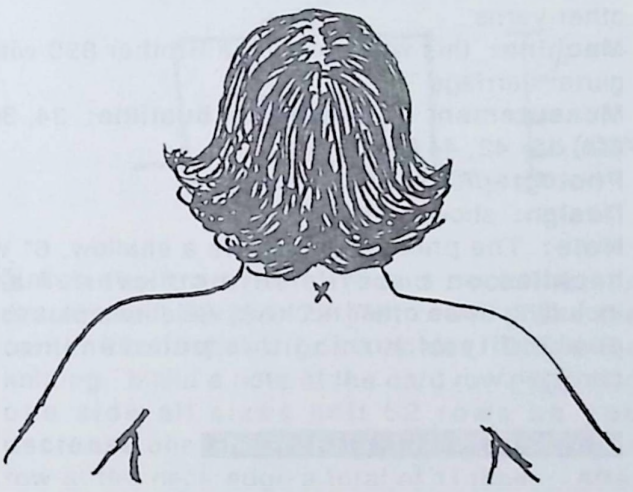
The cuff is 36 rows. Divide by 12 and you get 3. In other words "E" is 3" long.

Now all you have to do is add up all of the parts that follow the sleeve length line as shown in figure A on page 9 and you will know the sleeve length that the writer used: "A" = 2.5"; "B" = 7.5"; "D" = 16"; "E" = 3". The total sleeve length is the sum of these parts: 29".

But the length of **your** sleeve is 32", so what to do? Well, since 32" is 3" longer than 29", you are going to have to add 3" somewhere. You could add the 3" to the neckline, but then the neckline would be a total of 6" wider! That's not practical. Neither is it practical to add the needed 3" to the width of the shoulder. If you were to add the extra 3" to either the neck width or shoulder width this would add 6" to the width of the front and 6" to the width of the back of the sweater, and you would have a sweater with an additional 12" of ease! Now, if you wished to you could make the cuff 3" longer, but in most cases a 6" long ribbed cuff is not fashionable. The only place left to add the needed 3" of extra sleeve length is to the main part of the sleeve. So 36 rows should be added to section "D". In our example, then, instead of knitting 192 rows for that part of the sleeve you would have to knit 228 rows. Although I am not getting into the "hows" here, you would also have to adjust the sleeve shaping, extending it over the entire 228 rows, rather than just over the original 192 rows.

And if you needed a 28" sleeve length you would have to shorten the sleeve length of the pattern by 1". In that case you would knit 12 fewer rows - 180 rows instead of 192 rows.

Now let's draw our conclusions.



1) As indicated above. the "sleeve length" measurement begins at the "x" at the nape of the neck, passes over the shoulder, over the back of a slightly bent elbow, and ends at the wrist bone (or desired length).

2) Hold your arms parallel to the floor, like a scarecrow. The measurement from one wrist to the other **never changes** no matter how much weight you might gain or lose. However, if you get fat the sleeve seam will be shorter than when you are skinny. The sleeve seam is in direct proportion to the width of the body!

3) Measuring from one's armpit to wrist is not an accurate way to determine sleeve length due to style differences.

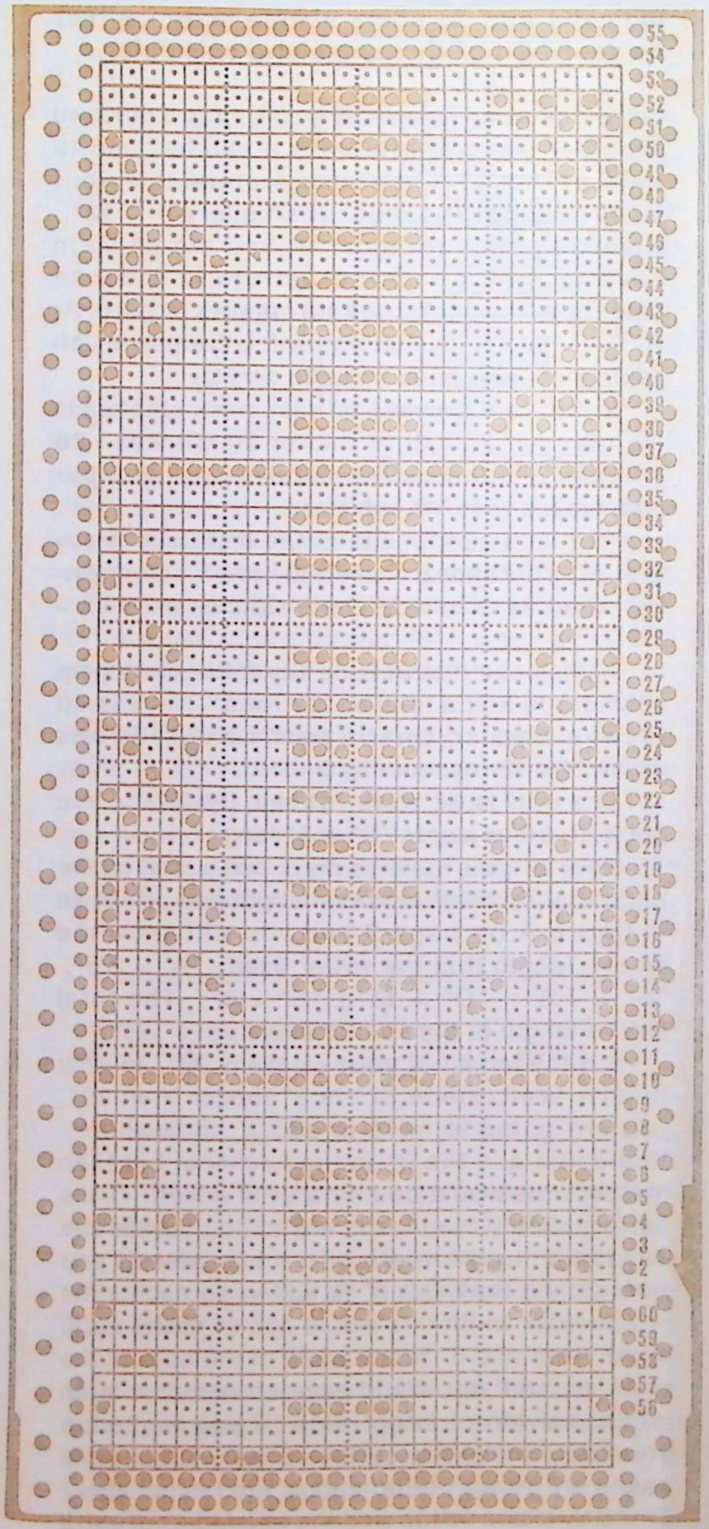
4) The designer may make the sleeve seam the same for all sizes, presuming that larger bodies also have longer arms. Or the designer may work with one sleeve length for all sizes.

5) Your sleeve length is very personal. It may be from 27" to about 34", but you must make the necessary calculations then add or subtract the number of rows needed in order to get the correct fit.

# Just Peachy Pullover (variations included)

Patricia Wetzel

**Yarn:** any fingering yarn to match the gauge
**Gauge:** in the garter stitch design 7.75 stitches and 13 rows = 1"
**Tension:** try 5 if using double 2/24 or 6 for other yarns
**Machine:** this was done on a Brother 890 with garter carriage
**Measurement of sweater at bustline:** 34, 36 (38, 40) 42, 44 [46,48]"
**Photograph:** see "C" on page 2
**Design:** shown at the right
**Note:** The photograph shows a shallow, 6" v-neckline on a short sleeve pullover. I am including three other neckline variations plus the possibility of turning this pullover into a cardigan.



## BACK FOR ALL VERSIONS

Cast on 132, 140 (148, 156) 164, 172 [180, 188] stitches in 1:1 rib and knit 34 rows. I did my ribbing on the ribber to save time and used tension 1/1. On the garter carriage you should probably use tension 3.

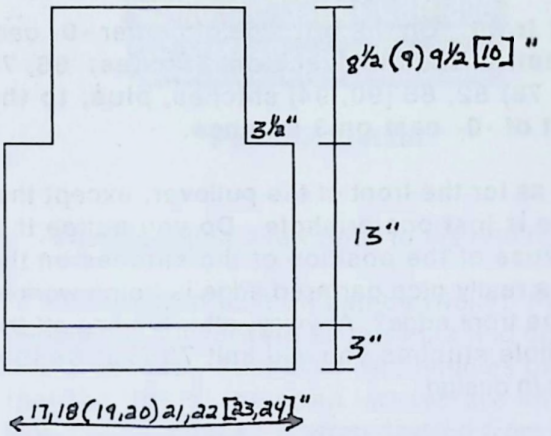
In the fancy design using main tension all sizes knit 169 rows. Bind off 28 stitches at this left side. Knit one more row and bind off 28 stitches at this right side. This is the only armhole shaping.

Knit even in design for a total of 110 (118) 124 [130] rows.

**Shallow v-neckline, Deeper v-neckline, or U-neckline versions:** All sizes scrap off the center 40 stitches for the back neckline. At each side scrap off the 18, 22 (26, 30) 34, 38 [42, 46] shoulder stitches.

**Traditional round neckline:** All sizes scrap off the center 54 stitches for the back neckline. At each side scrap off the 11, 15 (19, 23) 27, 31

[35, 39] shoulder stitches.

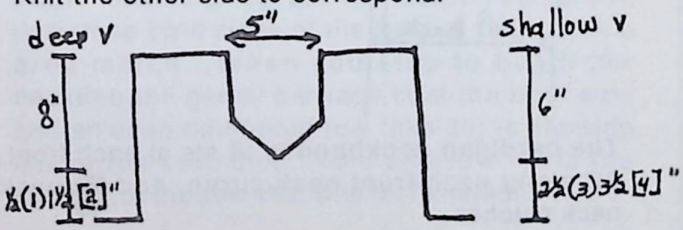



## FRONT FOR ALL VARIATIONS

Cast on and knit the same as the back up through binding off the 28 armhole stitches at each side. The garter carriage is at the right.

**Finish the shallow v-neckline as shown in the photograph:** In pattern knit 32 (40) 46 [52] rows. Divide the knitting. Make a note of the card row _____ On one side all sizes knit 78 rows **as you decrease** one stitch full fashioned every-other row at the neck edge a total of 20 times. After the neckline shaping the first neck edge needle with a stitch will be # 21.

Knit the other side to correspond.

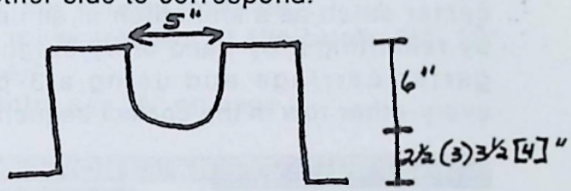



**Finish the deeper v-neckline:** In pattern knit 6 (14) 20 [26] rows. Divide the knitting. Make a note of the card row _____ On one side all sizes knit 104 rows **as you decrease** one stitch full fashioned every-other row at the neck edge a total of 20 times. After the neckline shaping the first neck edge needle with a stitch will be # 21.

Knit the other side to correspond.

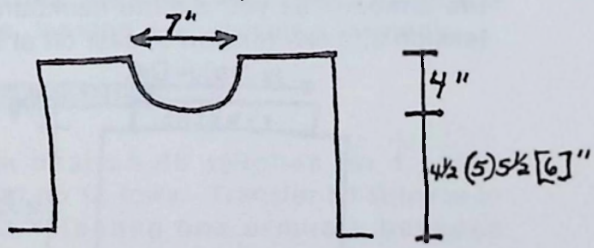
**Finish the U-neckline:** In pattern knit 32 (40) 46 [52] rows. Take the center 18 stitches off on a holder. Divide the knitting. Make a note of the card row_____ On one side all sizes knit 78 rows **as you decrease** one stitch full fashioned every-other row at the neck edge a total of 11 times. After the neckline shaping the first neck edge needle with a stitch will be # 21.

Knit the other side to correspond.




**Finish the traditional round neckline:** In pattern knit 58 (66) 72 [78] rows. Take the center 32 stitches off on a holder. Divide the knitting. Make a note of the card row _____ On one side all sizes knit 52 rows **as you decrease** one stitch full fashioned every-other row at the neck edge a total of 11 times. After the neckline shaping the first neck edge needle with a stitch will be # 28.

Knit the other side to correspond.




## NECKBANDS

Besides the back neck stitches, for the shallow v-neck you will need 46 stitches along each side of the vee. For the deeper v-neck you will need 62 stitches along each side. For the u-neck, besides the scrapped off back and front neck stitches you will need 46 along each front neck curve. For the traditional round neck you will need 30 stitches along each front neck curve.

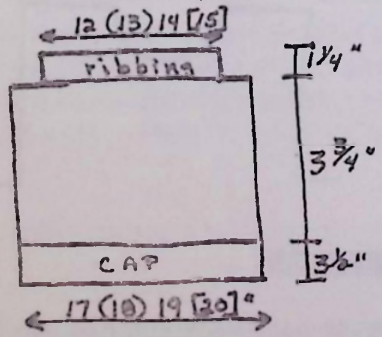
Before knitting the neckband of any of the variations, I would join one shoulder seam.

Tension 3. Knit 13 rows of 1:1 ribbing. Tension 5 knit one row. Cast off using tension 6.

Use the above instructions for all neckband versions. You may knit the vee neckbands in two pieces, then lap the front edges. If you know how to knit a mitered v-neckband, you will decrease one stitch at each side onto the center needle every-other row. If this version is chosen, care must be taken to maintain the center stitch as a knit stitch at all times, either by reknitting it by hand or by outguessing the garter carriage and using a 3-point cam every-other row in the correct sequence.

## SHORT SLEEVES

Begin at the top by picking up stitches along just the straight edge of the armhole. You will need about 130 (138) 146 [154] stitches. The design card must be inserted **upside down**. All sizes knit in design for 46 rows (the "cap"). Place markers in each edge stitch for ease in assembling later. Next all sizes knit 48 rows in design for the sleeve length shown in the photograph. Rows may be added or subtracted according to personal taste. Finally, double up stitches evenly across as needed for a total of 94 (102) 110 [118] needles with stitches. Knit the armband as you did the neckband (13 rows tension 3, 1 row tension 5, cast off at tension 6).




# CONVERTING TO A CARDIGAN

So that it will fit over your other clothing, a cardigan must have more ease than a pullover, so in this case you should select the next larger size to knit. The back will be done the same as the pullover back (although in the larger size).

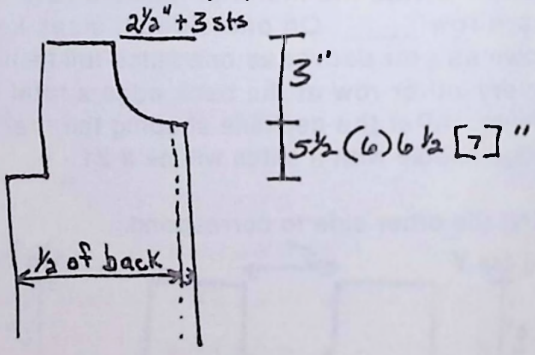
## FRONTS

**Left front:** On the **left** side of center -0- cast on **half** of the pullover front stitches: 66, 70 (74, 78) 82, 86 [90, 94] stitches, **plus, to the right of -0- cast on 3 stitches.**

Knit as for the front of the pullover, except that there is just one armhole. Do you notice that because of the position of the stitches on the bed a really nice gartered edge is being worked up the front edge? Anyway, after binding off the armhole stitches you will knit 70 (78) 84 [90] rows in design.

Shape cardigan neckline: At the neck edge take off 12 stitches on a holder. Then all sizes knit 40 rows **as you decrease** one stitch full fashioned at the neck edge every-other row a total of 11 times. When all of the neck shaping is done the closest needle at the neck edge with a stitch on it is # 17.

The right side of the front will be done by reversing the shaping (put the stitches on the right side of the bed plus 3 to the left of -0-). Be sure to add evenly spaced buttonholes!




The **cardigan neckband** is 12 sts at each front, 22 along each front neck curve, and 40 back neck stitches.

## LONG SLEEVES ?

If you have a small to average frame an 8" cuff is fine - use 64 stitches. Larger frames will want 9" to 10" or 72 to 80 stitches. **You** figure out the length to knit, using the information from pages 9-11. Hint: decreases should be done every inch (13 rows) and just before knitting the cuff double up all extra stitches to get the cuff.

## Using the Garter Carriage on a Mechanical Machine

Patricia Wetzel

There are just a few rules to learn to obey:

1) The e-wrap cast on can be tricky! Put the needles as far forward as possible and open all of the latches. Push all of the needles back so that the tips of the open latches are lined up with the gate pegs. E-wrap cast on from left to right, keeping the loops in the hooks of the needles.

2) When you have to pick up stitches, as around a neckline or armhole, to assure trouble-free knitting with the garter carriage, first knit one row in stockinet with the main carriage.

3) When you are using the garter carriage needles cannot be placed in hold position. Thus, when you divide the knitting as for knitting each side of the neckline in its turn, you must either scrap off the stitches not to be used or by hand knit each stitch onto ravel cord, pulling each needle fully back to "A" position.

4) When you are using the garter carriage and you have to divide the knitting, you have to know how to program the same row of the design so both sides of the front at the neckline area match. When you stop to begin the neckline the garter carriage is at the right side and an even numbered row (like 30) is showing above the card slot. Note this row - it is the number of the row that was just knitted!

To program the other side, the card was at row 30 when you stopped to divide for the neck. Set the card on its row 31 and lock it in place. Start the garter carriage moving across the second half of the knitting. Do not release the card lock until you have seen the round knob move slightly down then back up and the directional arrow points the way the garter carriage is movine or to be sure, wait until the garter carriage has knitted several stitches!

## Cotton Breeze Topper

### great for beginners

Knittens

**Yarn:** chunky cotton
**Gauge:** 4 stitches and 7 rows = 1"
**Tension:** try 6
**Machine:** any chunky machine
**Finished measurement at the bust:** 36", 38", 40", 42", 44"
**Photograph:** see "A" on page 2

### BACK OR FRONT - KNIT BOTH PIECES THE SAME WAY

With pink cast on 72, 76, 80, 84, 88f stitches in 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 rib 18 rows. Transfer all stitches to main bed.

Tension 6. With white knit to row 80. Mark both sides for underarm. Knit to row 128. Transfer all stitches for 1:1 rib.

Tension 3/3. With pink rib 12 rows. Bind off all stitches loosely in rib.

**After knitting the back and front, seam the shoulders, leaving a 9" opening for neck.**

### ARMHOLE BANDS

With pink cast on 68 stitches for 1:1 rib. Tension 1/1 rib 12 rows. Transfer all stitches to main bed. Rehang one armhole between markers onto these needles. Bind off all stitches. Repeat for second armhole.

### FINISHING

Seam side seams. Duplicate stitch or embroider flowers on the front. Enjoy!!!!!!

*Editor's note:* People who buy yarns from Bonnie Triola periodically receive patterns from her which are made from the yarns that she stocks. Since some of you may be unfamiliar with Bonnie's patterns and yarns I will print a pattern by her as often as she has one to share. You may buy the needed yarn from any dealer who sells her yarn or you may order the yarn directly from Bonnie. See her advertising in each issue of *Pat's Patterns* for ordering information.

## Ultimate Sweatshirt

**Bonnie Triola**

**Yarn:** Bonnie Triola's Double Spiral 65% cotton, 35% acrylic
**Gauge:** 27 sts, 75 rs per 10 cm square or 6.75 sts, 18.75 rs per inch in tuck stitch pattern card #1 (basic card with every-other hole punched on row one; on row two the alternate holes are punched)
**Tension:** 7
**Machine:** Studio 580
**Sizes:** S, M, L, XL, XXL. A size medium took 21 oz. of yarn.
**Note:** This is a wonderful feeling, thick, cuddly sweater done in a basic tuck stitch. The knit side is used as the right side and the tuck stitch gives it the sweatshirt feel. We added an optional sweatshirt-type pocket.

### BACK

*Cast on 125 (137, 152, 164, 179) sts in 2/1 industrial rib (2 needles working, 1 out of work on main bed; 2 needles working, 1 out of work on ribber; pitch on H; see your ribber instruction manual for special cast on instructions). T 5/5. Knit 34 rows. Transfer all sts to MB. RC000. T 7. Knit 1 row stockinet. Program card. Set cam to tuck.* Knit 225 (216, 206, 196, 187) rows. Hang a marker at each side for armhole.** All sizes start short rowing for shoulder at RC 384. Note row # of punchcard ____. Put to hold or bind off center 25 (29, 28, 30, 29) sts. Put other shoulder to hold. Then all sizes decrease or bind off at neck edge 1 stitch EOR 12 x. Knit 4 rows even. Scrap off. Reset punchcard to row of neckline division. Memorize card. Knit other shoulder reversing all shapings.

### POCKET

T 7. With scrap and ravel cast on 54 (56, 58, 60, 62) sts. Change to main yarn. Knit 1 row stockinet to program. T 7. RC000. Set cam to tuck. All sizes increase one stitch on both sides every 6th row 6 x, then every 8th row 1 x. Knit 6 rows even. On both sides decrease 1 st every 6th row 1 x, then every 8th row 9 x. Knit 6 rows even. Knit 1 row stockinet. Scrap off. Cast on 56 sts in 2/1 rib. Knit 12 rows at T 5/5. Transfer all sts to MB. Hang side edge of pocket onto needles. Latch tool bind off around 1 sinker post. Do same for other side edge (**note:** top and bottom of pocket are still on scrap yarn). You must knit pocket before knitting front.

### FRONT

Same as back from * to *. Remove center 68 (70, 72, 74, 76) sts on stitch holder or scrap or you can remove entire front on garter bar. With knit side of pocket facing you hang bottom edge of pocket onto center 68 (70, 72, 74, 76) needles. Hang body of pocket onto center 54 (56, 58, 60, 62) sts. Hang rib edges onto next 7 sts. Rehang front onto machine, top of pocket is hanging loose. Continue knitting front in tuck stitch. At RC 134 remove center 62 (64, 66, 68, 70) sts. Hang top of pocket onto center 48 (50, 52, 54, 56) sts. Hang rib edges onto next 7 sts. Rehang front. Continue knitting to RC 225 (216, 206, 196, 187). Hang a marker at each side for armhole. All sizes divide for front neck at RC 337. Bind off or put to hold center 11 (15, 14, 16, 15) sts. Then all sizes at neck edge only, decrease or bind off 2 sts EOR 1 x, then 3 sts EOR 2 x, then 1 st EOR 5 x, knit 2 rows even, then 1 st EOR 1 x, knit 2 rows even, 1 st EOR 1 x, knit 2 rows even, 1 st EOR 1 x, knit 6 rows even, 1 st EOR 1 x, knit 2 rows even, 1 st EOR 1 x, knit 8 rows even, 1 st EOR 1 x. Knit even till shoulder is finished short rowing. All sizes start short row shoulder on RC 384. Short row shoulder same as for back. Knit other shoulder reversing all shapings. Be sure to rememorize punchcard before knitting second shoulder.

## SLEEVES

Cast on 66 (68, 72, 76, 78) sts in 2/1 rib. T 5/5. Knit 28 rows. Transfer all sts to MB. RC000. T 7. Knit 1 row stockinet to program. Set cam to tuck. At each side of sleeve increase 1 stitch as follows:

S = ev 10th r 9x, ev 12th r 16x, 10 rs even
M = ev 8th r 1x, ev 10th r 27x, 8 rs even
L = ev 8th r 12x, ev 10th r 17x, 8 rs even
XL = ev 8th r 21x, ev 10th 9x, 8 rs even
XXL = ev 6th r 6x, ev 8th r 27x, 6 rs even.

Shape sleeve cap: All sizes the same. Each row on opposite side of carriage put to hold 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1 stitches. There will be a group of stitches remaining in the middle. Write down the number of needles sleeve cap is hanging on. Remove sleeve cap on garter bar or scrap yarn.

## FINISHING

with right (knit) side of back facing you hang one back shoulder on machine. With wrong (tuck) side of front facing you hang corresponding front shoulder onto same needles. Latch tool bind off around 1 sinker post.

## NECKBAND

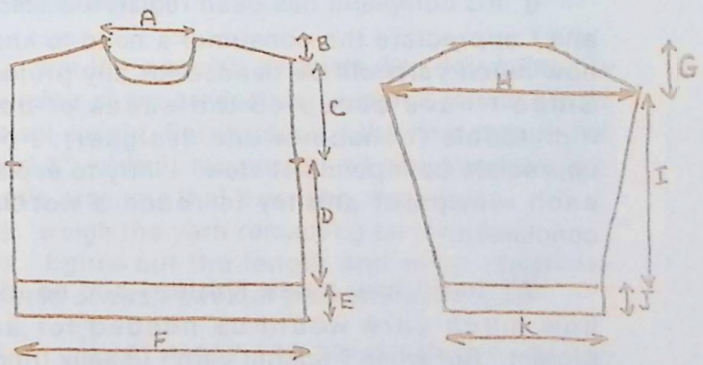
Cast on 140 (146, 146, 149, 149) sts. T 5/5. Knit 24 rows in 2/1 rib. Transfer all sts to MB. Remove band on scrap or garter bar. with right side (knit) of garment facing you hang neck onto needles. Do not hang garment onto first and last needles. These two stitches will be turned under when seamibng neckband. The front neck will be hung on 84 (86, 86, 88, 88) sts., the back neck onto 54 (58, 58, 59, 59) sts. Push sweater behind latches. Hang rib onto needles. Make sure there is the one extra rib stitch at each edge. Pull rib sts through garment. Hang cast on edge of rib. Latch tool bind off around one sinker post. Sew neckband seam with mattress stitch. Hang other shoulder and bind off.

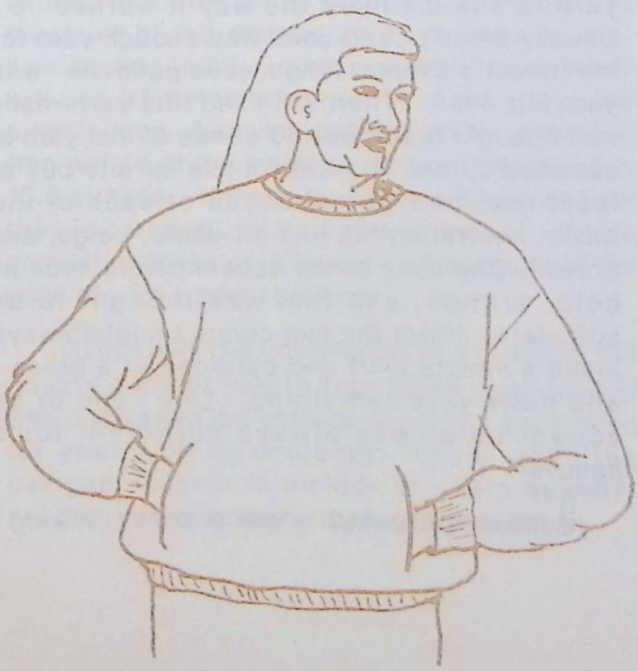
## SLEEVES

With right (knit) side of garment facing you hang the entire edge stitch from between the armhole markers. With wrong (purl) side of sleeve facing you hang sleeve cap onto same needles. Latch tool bind off around one sinker post. Sew side seams, sleeve seams.

Actual Garment Measurements in Inches

| | S | M | L | XL | XXL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 7 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.75 | 7.75 |
| B | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| C | 8.5 | 9 | 9.5 | 10 | 10.5 |
| D | 12 | 11.5 | 11 | 10.5 | 10 |
| E | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| F | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 26 |
| G | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| H | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| I | 15.5 | 15.25 | 15 | 14.25 | 13.75 |
| J | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| K | 9.5 | 10 | 10.5 | 11 | 11.5 |



# How Much Yarn Will I Need for My Sweater?

Patricia Wetzel

One of our subscribers in Canada recently took the time to write us a very nice letter. She compliments us on our magazine, but complains that seldom do the writers mention the amount of yarn that is needed to knit the sweater. She also mentions that if the instructions say that "one cone" is needed, she has no way of knowing how much yarn is on that cone. This person also noted that nearly all machine magazines are guilty of omitting yarn requirements from at least some of the patterns some of the time.

This complaint has been registered before and I appreciate the consumer's need to know how much yarn will be needed for any project. Since I have occupied the shoes of both individuals (consumer and designer), I can appreciate both points of view. I'll try to explain each viewpoint and try to reach a working conclusion.

When I was a new knitter I had no idea how much yarn would be needed for any project. But when I bought yarn I usually tried a yarn to see if I liked the way it worked up. Usually a one pound cone was enough yarn for me to knit a simple, long sleeve pullover - with yarn left over. Then, if I liked that yarn really well I bought many pound cones of that yarn in assorted colors. I always made sure to buy at least two, one-pound cones of each of the basic, neutral colors like off-white, beige, and brown. One cone of the accent colors such as gold, orange, and teal was thought to be sufficient. From the two cones I could always make a simple skirt and cardigan or a dress - and have yarn remaining. One cone of an accent color was always sufficient for a pullover.

I never picked up a partial cone, thinking I could knit a tuck stitch, oversized pullover!

In other words, after I knitted just a couple of basic garments I had a pretty good idea of the amount of yarn I would need for many knitting projects.

As a designer, I knit the model garment in the size that I want. Then I write up the knitting instructions in **many sizes**. Most of the time I forget to weigh the item! Suppose I knitted a sweater for a 32" bust and it used 8 oz. of yarn. You want to knit the 52" bust size. What good will it do you to know that the smallest sweater used 8 oz. of yarn? And since most knitters use the yarn at hand rather than the specified yarn, the amounts will not be consistent, anyway.

Rather than blame the designers for failing to include yarn quantities, I suggest that you consumers take the initiative. All you have to do is a bit of bookkeeping and then you will know how much yarn you will need for your sweaters and skirts.

Purchase a tiny memo book that you can keep near your knitting machine. Knit yourself a plain pullover with long sleeves using the sporty yarn that you will use most often for your knits. **Weigh it.** Record this information in your memo book. If this sweater weighs 10 oz. then you know that every other sweater you knit in this similar style and using a similar yarn will also use about 12 oz. of yarn.

Suppose you want to knit a lace top or a woven top, or one with a fairisle motif or a couple of cables? These will all take about the same amount of yarn as the stockinet one. What if you want to make a woven top? The stockinet base should use about the same amount of yarn as for the simple stockinet version. Weaving takes a minimal amount of yarn. I guess you could measure the number of inches it takes to weave one row and multiply that by the total number of rows to be woven. Then you would know exactly how much of the weaving yarn to buy.

How about skip stitch or tuck stitch? These stitches do use more yarn than stockinet. Although there is no precise way of knowing in advance, I have been told that a garment knitted in one of these stitches will need about 20%

more yarn than a stockinet sweater. If your plain sweater took 10 ounces of yarn 20% of that (1/5) is 2 ounces. Thus, you could make a "guesstimate" that a sweater done in one of these stitches would require about 12 ounces.

What about knitting with dress (hard finish) yarns? A garment made of these yarns might take more yarn than a similar one made of a softer yarn - especially if this harder yarn is thicker than the yarn you used as your guide. For sure, you will weigh the first basic pullover that you make out of this type of yarn and record the results.

Maybe you don't even have any yarn to get started making your basic sweaters. No doubt you have sweaters in your dresser drawer that you can weigh. Pick out similar styles but different fibers. Weigh and record the results of each. Now you will have a basis for figuring out how much yarn to have on hand for knitting.

There may be a time when you will want to knit a sweater from a certain yarn and you are not sure that you will have enough yarn to knit the entire sweater. What you should do is:

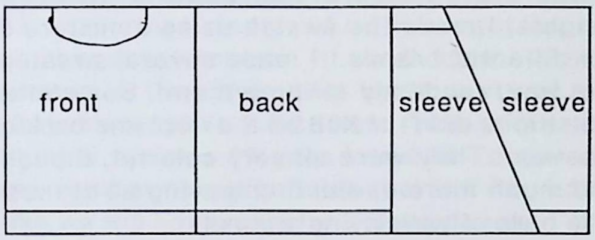
1) knit the back of the sweater
2) weigh the remaining yarn
3) weigh the back of the sweater

Divide by two the weight of the yarn remaining on the cone. If this result is the same as or more than the weight of the back of the sweater, chances are really good that you have enough yarn to complete the pullover.

For instance if the back of the sweater weighs 4 ounces and the remaining yarn on the cone weighs 10 ounces you are O.K.! Divide the 10 ounces by two and the result is 5. "5" is the same as or more than the weight of the back of the sweater. So, if you are knitting a traditional pullover with long sleeves and a simple neckband or small collar, chances are very good that you have sufficient yarn to knit the garment.

The basis for the preceding comments is my observation that when we knit a simple, long sleeved pullover one-third of the yarn is used for the back, one-third of the yarn is used for the front and neckband, and the final one-third of the yarn is used to knit the long sleeves. This is why you can knit the back of the sweater then do all of the weighing and computations as noted. Then you will know if you have enough yarn to proceed with the long sleeve pullover.

The diagram below serves to further illustrate what I am saying. Look at it and you will see that the above is a good way to determine if your yarn will stretch far enough to do the job.




Another approach you can take to figure out if you will have enough yarn is more precise, but you must have a bit of mathematical skill:

1) knit the swatch; measure it to determine the number of square inches; weigh it to find out its exact weight. For instance if the swatch is 5" tall and 8" wide it measures 40 square inches. Let's presume that it weighs .4 ounces.
2) weigh the yarn remaining on the cone
3) figure out the length and width measurements of each sweater part and get a total

Let's say the total square inches needed is 1560. Divide this total by the square measure of the swatch (1560 divided by 40). The answer is 39. In other words the sweater will use 39 times the amount of yarn that the swatch used. Next multiply the 39 by .4 ounces (the weight of the swatch sample. The result is 15.6 ounces - the approximate amount of yarn that is needed to knit the sweater. If this amount matches or is less than the weight of the cone of yarn - begin knitting!

Hopefully the information in this article will enable each of you to feel more comfortable with estimating the amount of yarn you will need for your knitting projects. Then, when the designer forgets to include the yarn quantity needed, you can laugh - because **you** know!

# Boy's Odds 'N Ends Sweater

**Lois Blystone**

I had accumulated quite a collection of left-over, worsted weight, 4-ply yarn - but only a few ounces of each color. I decided to use them up. Since the yarns were of slightly different weights, I made the swatch using a mixture of the different brands. I made several sweaters this way, randomly striping them. Sometimes the stripes didn't match on the front and back or sleeves. They were all very colorful, though, and much more useful than having all of those little balls of yarn laying around!

**Yarn:** assorted 4-ply, worsted weight
**Gauge:** 3.5 stitches and 5.5 rows = 1"
**Tension:** 9
**Machine:** chunky
**Children's sizes:** 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
**Chest:** 28", 30", 32", 34", 36"
**Photograph:** look at "B" on page 2

## BACK

Cast on 50, 52, 56, 60, 64 stitches for 2:2 rib. Tension 4 knit 12 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. RC000. Knit the number of rows needed to the underarm including the ribbing:

12" = 54
13" = 60
14" = 66
15" = 70
16" = 76

Put markers in the edge stitches for the beginning of the armholes.

RC000. Knit to RC 38, 40, 44, 48, 50.

All sizes bind off the center 18 stitches. Scrap off the shoulder stitches.

## FRONT

Knit the same as the back to the markers.

RC000. Knit to RC 16, 18, 22, 26, 28.

**Shape front neckline:** All sizes bind off the center 8 stitches and divide the knitting. RC000. All sizes decrease 1 stitch at the neck edge EOR 5x in all, then knit even to row 22. Scrap off.

Knit the other side to match.

Join one shoulder seam.

## NECKBAND

Cast on 54 stitches in 2:2 rib with scrap and ravel cord. With main yarn and tension 4 knit 12 rows. Transfer all stitches to the main bed. Hang a hem from the first row of main yarn. Hang the stitches from the neckline of the sweater on top and bind off.

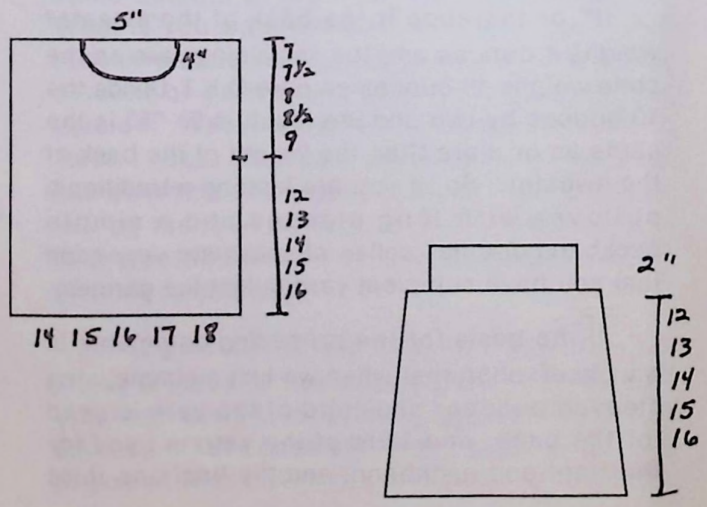
Join the other shoulder.

## SLEEVES

Pick up 50, 52, 56, 60, 62 stitches fromb etween the markers. Knit as you decrease one stitch each side of every 8 rows to the sleeve length needed including the ribbing:

12" = 54
13" = 60
14" = 66
15" = 70
16" = 76

Decrease to 34 stitches for the cuff. Knit one row then transfer the stitches for 2:2 rib. Tension 4 knit 12 rows. Cast off. Knit the other sleeve the same way.



# Buttonhole Placement

**Patricia Wetzel**

Often at seminars I see many people wearing open front cardigans that they have knitted for themselves. Why open fronts? Perhaps because they do not know how to make buttonholes. Perhaps because they do not know how easy it is to figure out the placement of buttonholes.

The "how-to" of creating buttonholes is a subject to be treated at another time. On this page our goal is to teach you how to space buttonholes. It is not difficult if you follow my simple steps.

There are some basic rules that will will try to follow. Esthetically speaking, it is more appealing to use an **odd number** of buttons than an even number. The odd number gives the eye a focal point. So our first rule is that we will always use an odd number of buttons.

The second rule concerns itself with the distance between buttonholes. The Henley shirt which is currently popular features many small buttons very closely spaced. That is fine since the button placement makes a fashion statement. However, for a traditional cardigan the purpose of the buttons and buttonholes is simply that of keeping the garment closed neatly. The rule here is that the buttonholes should be about 3" apart. If you have to decide between putting the buttonholes either closer together or farther apart then 3" it is better to put them a bit closer together. This is because distances greater than 3" might permit the garment to gap between the closures.

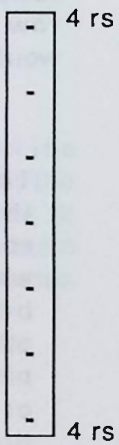
On page 14 I gave you some brief helps with converting a pullover into a cardigan, and told you to add your own buttonholes to the [right front] band. Now I will explain how to figure out on which rows the buttonholes should be made. Counting rows of the sweater, from the bottom edge to the geginning of the front neckline shaping (where the front band ends), we have:

| | |
|---|---|
| for the ribbing | 34 rows |
| above ribs to armhole | 170 rows |
| armhole to neckline | 70 (78) 84 [90] rows. |

Depending on the size being knitted, then, the front band will be a total of 274 (282) 288 [294] rows.

Let's first calculate the smallest sizes - the band of 274 rows. In this particular pattern there are 13 rows in every inch. Remember our second rule that the buttonholes should be 3" apart or less? Well, in this case it means the buttonholes should be no further apart than 3 x 13 = 39 rows apart. And we want an **odd** number of buttonholes. If we divide the number of rows of the band (274) by 3" worth of rows (39) the result is **7.025641**. This tells us the number of times 39 goes into 274 - and is also the number of buttonholes that will fit. **Looks like** we will have room for 7 buttonholes.

If you carefully examine the diagram of the disembodied band at the right, you will see that I have arbitrarily allowed 4 rows of space above and below the top and bottom buttonholes. **How many spaces** are there between the other buttonholes? **Six** is correct!




There are a total of 274 rows for buttonholes. We are using 4 rows for the space at the top and 4 rows for the space at the bottom - 8 in all. 274 rows minus 8 rows leaves us 266 rows to divide up equally between the other **six** spaces. When we divide 266 by 6 spaces the result is "45 with a remainder of 4". Whoa! In order to have 3" or less between the buttonholes, 39 rows is the maximum between. So 45 won't work!

We must rethink our band. Since we can't use 7 buttonholes, we will have to use 9 buttonholes. Looking at the band above, we can easily see that a band with 7 buttonholes has 6

spaces between holes. When we divided the band rows by the number of holes (7) we got a **wrong answer** concerning the number of rows between holes. Therefore, **In order to learn about how many rows there will be between buttonholes we must divide by** <u>one less</u> **than the number of holes.**

So we must put 9 buttonholes in the band. Let's re-calculate. 9 buttonholes mean 8 spaces between holes. 274 rows divided by 8 = 34.25 rows (approximately) between buttonholes. That number better fits our rule about closures being no more than 3" apart!

Now, 4 rows at the top and 4 rows at the bottom = 8 rows to subtract from 274 total rows, leaving 266 rows for the other 8 large spaces between holes. 266 divided by 8 = 33 with 2 rows left over. What to do with those extra 2 rows? In this case I would just add one more row at the top and at the bottom. The band would then be set up as shown below:

The RC noted at the right are the row numbers at which you work the buttonholes. In other words, beginning at the bottom of the band, the first buttonhole is worked at RC 5, the second one is worked at RC 38, and so forth.

| | |
|---|---|
| RC 274 | |
| | 5 rows |
| RC 269 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 236 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 203 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 170 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 137 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 104 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 71 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 38 | - |
| | 33 rows |
| RC 5 | - |
| | 5 rows |
| RC000 | |

Let's presume that our band will be 276 rows in length. If we put 5 rows at the top and at the bottom that leaves 266 rows. 266 divided by 8 spaces results in 33 rows between buttonholes with **a remainder of 2 rows**. What to do with those extra two rows. They could also be split up between the top and bottom, giving us 6 rows at each of those places.

Are you wondering why I put 4, 5, or 6 rows at the bottom and top of the band? Generally we want from 3/8" to 3/4" at these places. The main factor is the **diameter of the button**. The space at top and bottom should be at least half the width of the button (so the button doesn't protrude above or below the sweater.

So now let's pretend our band will be 278 rows long. We don't want any more than 6 rows at top and bottom. 278 - 12 = 266 rows. 266 rows divided by 8 sections between buttonholes = 33 plus 2 rows remaining. What to do with those two extra rows? They will have to be added to two of the spaces. In other words, instead of 33 rows between all of the buttonholes, at two places there must be 34 rows.

Here's another "what if?". What if you have wide ribbing at the bottom of the sweater and you don't want it to gap. Is it permissible to add an extra buttonhole in this area? The answer is yes. And "what if" you want to add a buttonhole in the neckband - is it permissible to add one there? Again, yes is the answer. In these cases you just have to do more "fiddling" in order to make the calculations, but the approach is basically the same as we have already taught you. When you want to do **both** of the above, you might have just 9 buttonholes, never-the-less.

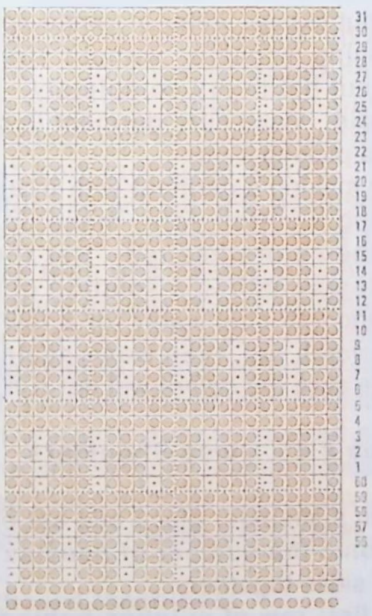
To calculate this new/different spacing, allow about 1/2" above the top buttonhole, then set the neckband buttonhole about midway in that band. At the bottom of the sweater, set the bottom buttonhole about 1/2" from the bottom and set the next buttonhole in line with the top line of the ribbing. The new arrangement will look about like shown.

# Popcorn Pullover

**Marla Ross**

This is a tuckstitch pullover with drop sleeves and roll neck. See the **photograph** on page 2 (E).

**Yarn:** 50% cotton, 50% acrylic "Sunday" or any yarn to match the gauge
**Gauge:** 4.4 stitches and 9 rows = 1" in the tuck pattern shown below



**Tension:** 0 for ribs; 2.2 for main knitting
**Sizes:** 8 - 10 - 12 - 14 - 16
**Ease:** 6"
**Machine:** bulky
**Techniques used in this pattern:**

| | |
|---|---|
| # 10 | Cotton Care |
| # 6 | Joining Shoulders |
| # 13 | 1x1 rib with waste yarn cast on |
| # 15 | tuck stitches |
| | Kitchener stitch |

The technique instructions follow the pattern.

**Note:** For this popcorn stitch the stitch count should be multiplied by 4 plus 1 stitch plus 2 end stitches.

## BACK

Cast on 91 - 95 - 99 - 103 - 107 sts with WY, plus one row of ravel cord. Set pattern for the first row (**technique # 15**).

RC000. Knit to RC 106 and mark either side for the armholes. Continue knitting to RC 198. Put the center 45 - 45 - 47 - 47 - 49 sts in HP. Cancel tuck buttons and set for stockinet.

Waste off right shoulder. Waste off left shoulder.

## ROLL COLLAR

Pick up 1 st at each side of neckline. Rethread machine. Cancel hold button and knit 16 rows in stockinet over 47 - 47 - 49 - 49 - 51 sts. Cast off - first st over one gate peg and the rest of the sts over 2 gate pegs.

## WAIST RIBBING

Start as **technique # 13** for a 1x1 rib on the bulky fusing 67 - 69 - 73 - 75 - 79 sts. After the cast on set RC000 and knit in 1x1 rib for 12 rows. Knit last row at T 2. Transfer sts to main bed. Hang sts of BACK onto these needles evenly. Push needles into HP and latch off.

## FRONT

work exactly as BACK.

## SHOULDERS

Hang one set of shoulder sts on 23 - 25 - 26 - 28 - 29 needles, having right sides facing each other. Finish as **tenchique # 6**.

## SLEEVES

[All sizes] push 94 needles into WP. Hang loops of armhole edge onto these needles, picking up two bars. Push all needles into HP, set pattern card to select needles, and knit 1 row to the left. Start pattern (see **technique # 15**). Knit and decrease for sleeve every 8th row 13 times.

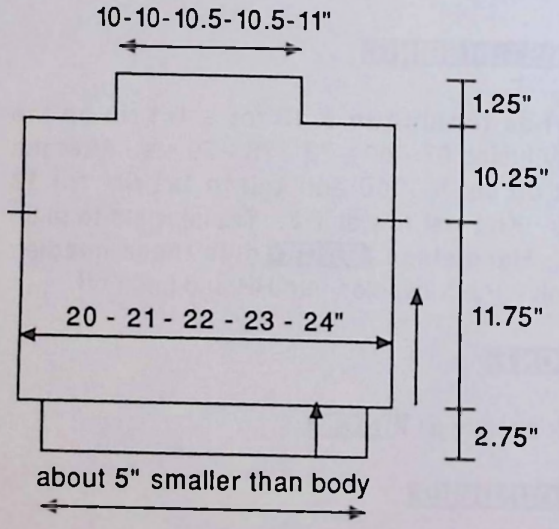
**Note:** to knit the end stitches push the end needles into D [ selected] position when not selected [automatically by the carriage]. At RC 115 put all sts on WY.

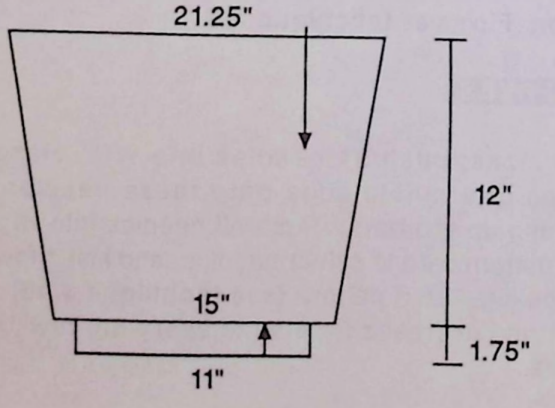
## SLEEVE RIBBING

Cast on 49 sts using **technique # 13**. Knit in 1x1 rib using tension 0 for 12 rows, last row T 2. Do not break yarn. Transfer sts to main bed. Hang 66 sts of SLEEVE on these needles, doubling up every third stitch. Push all needles into HP and latch off. Do the other sleeve.

## FINISHING

No steaming necessary. Sew up sides and sleeve seams (**technique # 16**). Sew up neckline roll on both sides. Tack down neckline roll on both sides to shoulder line with one invisible stitch.




# Maria's Knitting Techniques

**Marla Ross**

### Technique # 10 - Cotton Care

Handwash cottons in tepid water with a mild detergent. Never use a woolwash product on cotton! The bonding of the fibers is broken down by these detergents, causing the dyes in the cotton to run and fade.

Spin out excess water in gentle spin cycle of your washing machine. without stretching lay garment out flat to dry completely. Block and steam again. Make sure garment is completely dry before picking it up.

When making a garment with more than one color using a cotton yarn, make up a swatch with all the colors needed. Set the dyes by soaking the swatch in a solution of half white vinegar and half cold water for a few minutes. Let the swatch dry, then wash again with mild soap to be sure the colors will not run.

### Technique # 6 - Close Shoulders

To join a shoulder place one set of shoulder stitches onto the number of needles required, with right sides together.

Drop first row of stitches behind latches.

Push back on all needles to pull the second row of stitches through the first row of stitches.

Hold your knitting back and push all needles into hold position.

With your yarn end you have saved latch off these stitches around one gate peg.

Take off knit.

### Technique # 13 - 1x1 Rib with Waste Yarn Cast-On

(Used to eliminate a wavy edge for bulky ribbings. Also fine needle ribs when necessary.)

With waste yarn start a 1x1 ribbing. Knit for about 12 rows. Knit 1 row with ravel cord using a looser tension.

(Tensions given are for a medium thick yarn for main tension T 2.)

Change to main yarn. Carriage on the right. Tension 0 and ribber lever on II, knit one row to the left.

Knit two circular rows by pushing in the left part button on the KH carriage, the right part button up on the ribber carriage.

Release part buttons on both beds and knit one row in tension 0/0 and lever on II to the right.

Carriage on the right and RC000 knit as instructions for the ribbing.

**Technique # 15 - Tuck stitches with Punch-card and Electronic Machines**

The needles in WP only pick up a loop and do not knit. Only the selected needles are knitted in stockinet stitch. The punched out fields (or black marks for electronics) are the ones that knit stockinet stitch. The blank (white) stitches will be in B position and form loops. Patterns suitable for tuck should not have more than one needle side-by-side in B position (blank or unpunched on pattern).

Either the knit or the purl side can be used as the right side. tuck stitches need to be knitted at a slower speed than normal and need plenty of weights evenly spaced across the work. The end stitches [should] always be in D position so these stitches will always knit.

You get a wider width per stitches.

**for punchcard machines:**

(1) First row of knitting - lock the card on the starting line with card lock lever on "0" mark. Knit one row.

(2) Second row of knitting - start pattern by setting the card lock leven on "A" for pattern
Set change knob on KC.
Push both tuck buttons.
Put rubber wheels in work.
Attach wheel brushes.
Knit to one row.
Hang claw weight each side and move often.

**for electronic machines:**

(1) First row of knitting - select or program a suitable pattern for tuck. Set carriage on outside the turn mark. Set the change knob to KC I. Knit one row and the needles will be selected.

(2) Second row of knitting - Push the rubber wheels into WP. Push in both tuck buttons and you are ready to continue knitting - in tuck.

To cancel **tuck** for both machines simply cancel KC and part buttons.

**Technique # 16 - Seaming and Finishing with Kitchener Stitch**

No matter how well you knit, seaming can make or break the garment. Construction is the most important process, which makes it very important to learn and master the techniques of seaming. for very important seams like in a skirt the best way is to recreate a knit stitch. This makes seams practically invisible when properly done. this stitch is called the **Kitchener Stitch.**

Note: Always leave a piece of yarn three times the length of the seam to be stitched. For a skirt leave the long end at the hemline.

(1) Thread the tapest ry needle with the yarn left for seaming.

(2) Hold both pieces **right sides up** and insert the needle into the space between the edge and the first stitch. Pick up two bars and pull yarn through.

(3) Put the needle into the other side to be joined between the first and second stitch from the edge. Pick up two bars and pull the yarn through. This should line up your rows very evenly.

(4) Now put your needle into the space where you came out the last time on the opposite (first side), and again pick up two bars.

(5) Continue in this manner, stretching the seam about every two to three inches, to keep it loose [from puckering].

## FOURTH ANNUAL KNITTING POW-WOW

**When:** Saturday and Sunday, April 20 & 21.
**Time:** Saturday from 8 AM to 4;30 PM; Sunday from 8:00 AM to 3:30 PM.
**Where:** Holiday Inn, Wayne Ave., Route 119 S., Indiana, PA 15701. Phone (412)463-3561 for rooms. You **must** mention you are attending the knitting pow wow in order to receive the **cheaper** room rate of **$50** per night for up to 4 people in the room. Rooms go fast in this university town, so try to reserve your room by February 20!
**Demonstrators:** Lynn Higgins, the sponsor of the "loop stitch embroidery" contest (she will show the winning designs) and Sue Bluhm with her superb skirt designs will be featured, plus other talented teachers.
**Sponsors:** Lois Blystone, Sylvia Stewart, and Pat Wetzel.

**RATES:**

Saturday's classes: $20
Saturday's delicious luncheon: $11
Sunday's classes: $20
Sunday's delicious luncheon: $11

**Total: $62**

**Register no later than February 20 and pay just $52.00 - a $10 savings! The last day advance registrations for the full amount of $62 can be accepted through the mail is April 1.**

No lunches sold at the door. The daily fee for classes, if paid at the door, is $30. Your non-knitting spouse is exempt from the fee for the classes. Your cancelled check is your confirmation that we have received your registration.

Include a note with your registration payment and send to:

Pat Wetzel (for seminar)
Box 158
Clymer, PA 15728


## 30 Techniques for Machine Knitters

How-to's in simple steps. Have this handy folder by your knitting machine to save you hours of leafing through instruction books.

Examples of my techniques are in this issue of *Pat's Patterns.*

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## Judi's Great Cardigan

**Patricia Wetzel**

Last August as we were in the midst of moving, we took the needed time to participate in Marlene's electronic seminar in Laurel, MD. While there, machine knitting enthusiast, Judi, was wearing a very relaxed cardigan that she had purchased - and loved. She asked me very nicely if I would please chart one for her (and the rest of you) to knit. Well, several months have passed, but this will be just in time for the milder weather that we will soon experience.

P.S. I called it a "great" cardigan because in order to achieve the proper fit this garment must be comfortably large. You should knit the size that will give you at least 6" of ease - more is even better!

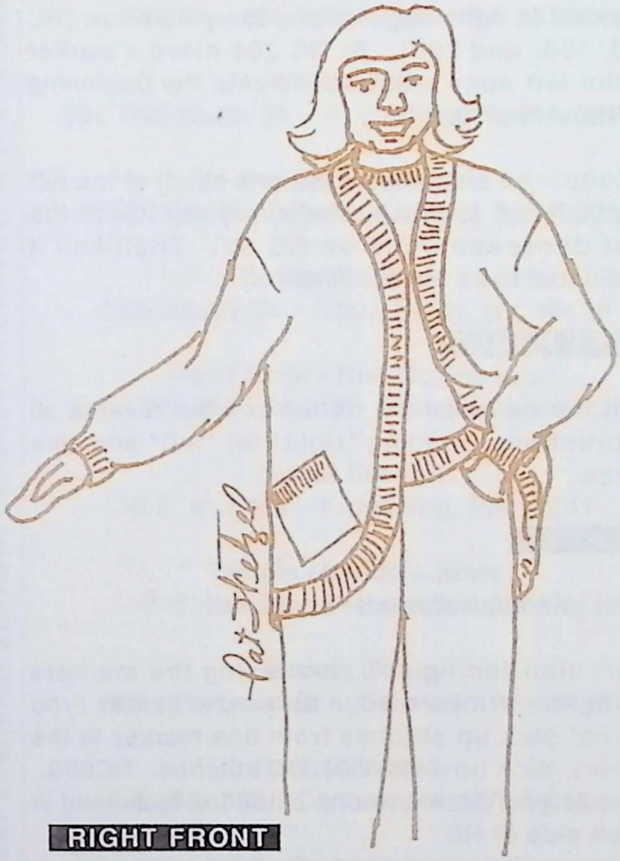
P.P.S. Because large sizes are essential, I charted this in a sport weight yarn. Almost all of you will be able to use this pattern.

**Yarn:** 3 ends of 2/24 or any other sport weight yarn to achieve the approximate gauge
**Gauge:** 6.5 stitches and 9.5 rows = 1"
**Tension:** 9 is suggested
**Finished measurement at the bust:** 40, 44 (48, 52) 56, 60".
**Finished length:** 34" (to cover everything)
**Finished sleeve lengths:** 40" = 29", 44" = 30", 48" = 30", 52" = 31", 56" = 31", 60" = 32".
Note: It is better for the sleeves to be too long than too short, then the cuffs can be rolled up.
**Note:** There is no photograph because I have not knitted this garment. However, my poor sketch should give you a "feel" for this garment.

### BACK

Using scrap yarn cast on 132, 146 (158, 172) 184, 198 stitches. Knit several rows to end at the left. Knit one row with ravel cord.

RC000. With main yarn e-wrap the needles already in use. Tension 9 all sizes knit to RC 304 as you put a marker in each edge stitch at RC 50, 100, 150, and 200. These markers will give you assistance when seaming and/or attaching other parts. Scrap off the center 46 stitches for the back neckline. Scrap off the stitches at each side for the shoulders.




### RIGHT FRONT

Using 66 , 73 (79, 86) 92, 99 needles, do the scrap yarn and ravel cast on, then e-wrap with main yarn. The carriage is at the right.

**By short rows, shape the curved edge of the cardigan front:** Put 47 needles at the far left into hold position and set the carriage so these will not knit.

RC000.
*At the left put the next 2 needles in upper knitting position. Knit to the left. Return the last needle that knitted to hold position. Knit to the right.*

Repeat the steps from * to * until the carriage is at the right and all of the needles are in working position. **Remember to put a marker in the right edge stitch at RC 50.**

When the above shaping has been done the RC

should show 94. Place a marker in the left edge needle to indicate the end of the curve.

Continue to RC 208 as you also continue markers in each edge stitch, every 50th row (RC 100, 150, and 200). At RC 208 place a marker in the left edge stitch to indicate the beginning of the v-neckline.

RC000. All sizes decrease one stitch at the left (neck) edge full fashioned every 4th row to the last decrease done on RC 92. Then knit 4 additional rows even. Scrap off.

## LEFT FRONT

Knit the same as the right front, but reverse all instructions, reading "right" for "left" and vice versa.

## SLEEVE

First join each shoulder seam.

Purl side facing you, and using the markers along the armhole edge as simple guides (you do not pick up stitches from one marker to the other), pick up 144 (150) 156 stitches. RC000. Knit as you decrease one stitch full fashioned at each side of RC:

40/44" = 5, 16, 27, 38, 49, 60, 71, 82, 93, 104, 115, 126, 136, 146

48/52" = 5, 16, 26, 36, 46, 56, 66, 76, 86, 96, 106, 116, 126, 136

56/60" = 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 84, 93, 102, 111, 120, 129.

Continue even then to RC 152 (142) 134.

## CUFF

Scrap off or remove on a garter bar, then rehang these 88 (94) 100 stitches onto 60 (64) 68 needles, doubling up the extra stitches evenly spaced across. Knit one row then transfer every-other stitch to the ribber and add weights. Tension 3/3 all sizes knit 27 more rows (carriage at the right). As loosely as possible knit one row to the right. Transfer all stitches to the main bed and cast off.

Knit the other sleeve the same way.

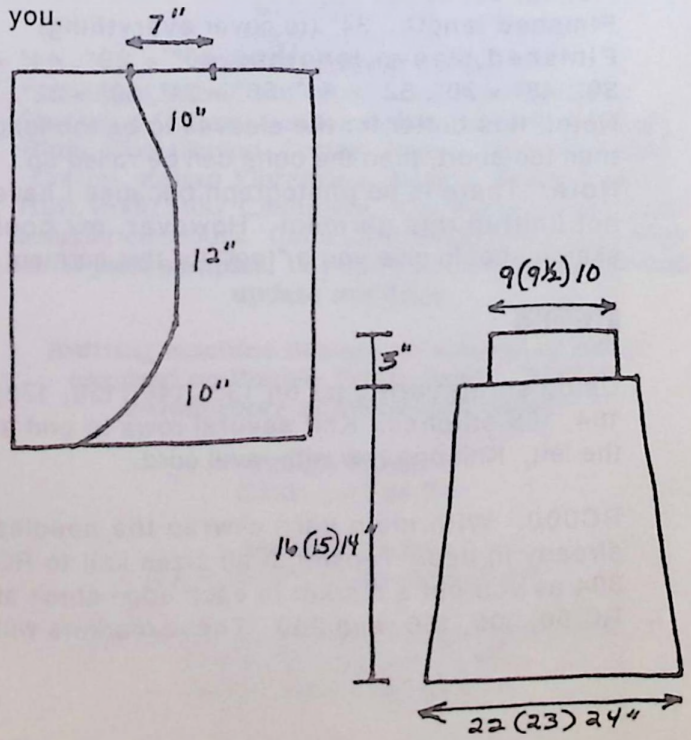
## OPTIONAL PATCH POCKETS

If you can't be without these, I think 6" x 8" would be great! That works out to 38 stitches and a total of 76 rows. Of those 76 rows I would use about 10 or 12 rows for ribbing at the top of the pocket. Knit one, two - or more, then stitch in place where desired. Hint: If you know you can't get the pockets on straight, purposely cant them!

## RIBBED BAND

A 2" wide, ribbed band (20 rows) must now be knitted then attached to the front edge of the jacket. The band will have to be knitted in sections. In this case the best way to figure out how many stitches to put on for each section of the band is to hold sections of the garment front up to the machine and pull out the number of needles covered by that section. Be sure to keep both sides the same (symmetrical).

If you have a linking machine, the best way to attach the band to the cardigan is by laying the edge of the band on top of the cardigan edge, wrong side of band to right side of cardigan - then stitch. Those of you who do not have linking machines will have to devise an alternate seaming method that will be satisfactory to you.



## January 10 mini-sweeps winners:

Joan White - Gloucester, NJ
Bonus Patterns Book # 1

Theresa Hewett - Greenville, NC
Bonus Patterns Book # 1

Janet Klinger (again) - Pecatonica, IL
Bonus Patterns Book # 2

Betty Melms - Port Huron, MI
Bonus Patterns Book # 1

Jean Clevinger - Gas City, IN
Notepad: Machine Knitters Unravel

Denise Strong - Climax, MI
Bonus Patterns Book # 1

**Congratulations to each winner!**

Maybe **you** will be luckier next month.

## Key to Photographs

The cover photo is of Diane Miller modeling her "Red and White Forever" from page 6.

"A" is by Knittens and found on page 15.

Sweater "B" by Lois Blystone is on page 20.

Tina models sweater "C" which was made by foster mom Pat Wetzel. How-to is on page 12.

The instructions for Sylvia Stewart's duckie baby dress (D) are on page 8.

Midge of Temple Mountain Knits got her granddaughter, Ashley, to show off "E". See page 4.

"F" is by new writer Maria Ross. See page 23.

## This issue's writers:

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The great folks who send their patterns and ideas **love** to hear from you. You can write to them when you want to thank them for their material; if you have a question about their material or products; to suggest knitting projects or a topic for discussion in a technical article. Nothing "makes" my day like getting a great letter!

## Writers needed!

If you have a talent for explaining how to perform knitting functions or if you regularly design your own projects to knit - we can surely use your help!

Write:
Pat Wetzel - Box 158 - Clymer, PA 15728

Or phone: (412)254-0884 from 5-7 PM

PINEY MOUNTAIN COTTAGE

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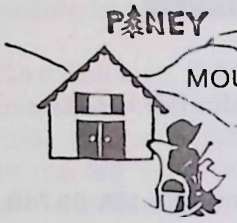

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Studio Super Bulky (non punchcard) excellent condition. first $100 takes this machine. Marcelle Yonkin, 1117 E. 30th St., Erie, PA 16504. (814)454-8851 evenings.

Fourth Annual Knitting Pow Wow at Indiana, PA Holiday Inn April 20 and 21. Phone (412)463-3561 and mention the seminar when making room reservations. See the big ad in this issue for complete details. Top demonstrators Lynn Higgins (The String Slinger) with loop stitch embossing and Sue Bluhm with her great skirts and other knit ideas. $52 before Feb. 20, $62 till April 1. Pat Wetzel, Box 158, Clymer, PA 15728.

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